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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/714,775	11/17/2003	David A. Schneider	100201175-1	2418

22879   7590   08/20/2008
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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, ALLEN H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
08/20/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/714,775	SCHNEIDER ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		ALLEN H. NGUYEN	2625	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>27 May 2008</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>17 November 2003</u> is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage

        application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the
fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection.
Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114,
and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the
previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.
Applicant's submission filed on 05/27/2008 has been entered. Currently, claims
1-30 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments filed 04/28/2008 have been fully considered but
they are not persuasive.

3.   With respect to applicant's argument that "With respect to the Eisenberg,
Nguyen, and Kinjo references, Applicant submits that these references,
individually or in combination, do not disclose an image printing system as
claimed in independent claim 1, do not disclose an image printing method as
claimed in independent claim 11, do not disclose a computer-readable medium
as claimed in independent claim 20, and do not disclose an image printing
system as claimed in independent claim 26".

       In reply: Regarding claim 1, the combination of Eisenberg '694 and
Nguyen '848 does not explicitly show <u>wherein the graphics application is adapted</u>

to print the image graphics data to an edge of the print area, wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Kim '000. In particular, Kim '000 teaches wherein the graphics application (i.e., graphic device interface (GDI) information from an application; Page 2, paragraph [0019]) is adapted to print the image graphics data to an edge of the print area (i.e., a first print step of the window driver, an image to be printed on a piece of paper, the image being bounded by the lower end margin of the piece of paper as provided to the printer according to the print command; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig. 4A, Paper 40), wherein the extension area extends from (i.e., a second print step of the window driver, an image to be printed on a portion of the piece of paper below the lower end margin as provided to the printer; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig. 4B, Portion Printed During Second Printing) and is removable from the edge of the print area (Portion Cut Due To Lower End Margin, fig. 4A), and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e., the window driver determines whether the image to be printed exceeds the lower end margin of the set paper from predetermined graphic device interface (GDI) information; Page 1, paragraph [0011], fig. 4B, Portion Printed During Second Printing).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Eisenberg and Nguyen and then given the well-established teaching of Kim, it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Eisenberg and Nguyen as taught by Kim to include: wherein the graphics application is adapted to print the image graphics data to an edge of the print area, wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area, since Kim stated on page 1, paragraph [0003] that such a modification would ensure providing the capability of printing an image larger than a conventional print area on a piece of paper by extending the print area during the printing of the image.

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Eisenberg '694 and Nguyen '848 does not explicitly show print the <u>image graphics</u> data to <u>an edge</u> of a print area of a media object;

<u>wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area</u>.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Kim '000. In particular, Kim '000 teaches print the <u>image graphics</u> data (i.e., graphic device interface (GDI) information from an application; Page 2, paragraph [0019]) to <u>an edge</u> of a print area of a media object (i.e., a first print step of the window driver, an image to be printed on a piece of paper, the image being bounded by the lower end margin of the piece of

paper as provided to the printer according to the print command; Page 1,

paragraph [0010], fig. 4A, Paper 40);

wherein the extension area extends from (i.e., a second print step of the

window driver, an image to be printed on a portion of the piece of paper below

the lower end margin as provided to the printer; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig.

4B, Portion Printed During Second Printing) and is removable from the edge of

the print area (Portion Cut Due To Lower End Margin, fig. 4A), and wherein the

extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e., the

window driver determines whether the image to be printed exceeds the lower end

margin of the set paper from predetermined graphic device interface (GDI)

information; Page 1, paragraph [0011], fig. 4B, Portion Printed During Second

Printing).

Regarding claim 26, the combination of Eisenberg '694 and Nguyen '848

does not explicitly show means for printing the image graphics data to an edge of

a print area of a media object;

wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge

of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of

the edge of the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Kim '000. In particular, Kim '000 teaches means (Window

Driver 21, fig. 2) for printing the image graphics data (i.e., graphic device

interface (GDI) information from an application; Page 2, paragraph [0019]) to an

edge of a print area of a media object (i.e., a first print step of the window driver,

an image to be printed on a piece of paper, the image being bounded by the

lower end margin of the piece of paper as provided to the printer according to the

print command; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig. 4A, Paper 40);

wherein the extension area extends from (i.e., a second print step of the

window driver, an image to be printed on a portion of the piece of paper below

the lower end margin as provided to the printer; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig.

4B, Portion Printed During Second Printing) and is removable from the edge of

the print area (Portion Cut Due To Lower End Margin, fig. 4A), and wherein the

extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e., the

window driver determines whether the image to be printed exceeds the lower end

margin of the set paper from predetermined graphic device interface (GDI)

information; Page 1, paragraph [0011], fig. 4B, Portion Printed During Second

Printing).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-15, 17-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Eisenberg et al. (US 6,452,694) in view of Nguyen et al. (US

2004/0019848), and further in view of Kim (US 2001/0053000).

        Regarding claim 1, Eisenberg '694 discloses an image printing system,

comprising:

        a graphics application (software application program of printed

Text/Graphic objects, col. 2, line 50) executable by a processor (Processor 12,

fig. 1), the graphics application adapted to print image graphics data in a print

area of a media object (the design of text and/or graphic imagery on printed

articles such as flag or tab media, col. 2, lines 44-46).

        Eisenberg '694 does not explicitly show the graphics application adapted

to print image notation data to an extension area of the media object.

        However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Nguyen '848. In particular, Nguyen '848 teaches the

graphics application (Program modules, page 2, paragraph [0019]) adapted to

print image notation data (Tab Text 14, fig. 2) to an extension area (11, fig. 2) of

the media object (i.e., after processing the document 10 and the object file 21,

the processor 24 produces an output 16; Page 2, paragraph [0020], fig. 2, Image

16).

        In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg '694 and then given

the well-established teaching of Nguyen '848, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Eisenberg '694 as taught by Nguyen '848 to include: the graphics

application adapted to print image notation data to an extension area of the

media object, since Nguyen '848 stated on page 1, paragraph [0002] that such a

modification would ensure a need exists within the art to improve and automate

the insertion of tabbed pages within a document and to provide for tab content to

be located on the tabs of the tabbed pages within the document in a neat,

consistent and orderly manner.

The combination of Eisenberg '694 and Nguyen '848 does not explicitly

show wherein the graphics application is adapted to print the image graphics

data to an edge of the print area, wherein the extension area extends from and is

removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area

extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Kim '000. In particular, Kim '000 teaches wherein the

graphics application (i.e., graphic device interface (GDI) information from an

application; Page 2, paragraph [0019]) is adapted to print the image graphics

data to an edge of the print area (i.e., a first print step of the window driver, an

image to be printed on a piece of paper, the image being bounded by the lower

end margin of the piece of paper as provided to the printer according to the print

command; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig. 4A, Paper 40), wherein the extension

area extends from (i.e., a second print step of the window driver, an image to be

printed on a portion of the piece of paper below the lower end margin as provided

to the printer; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig. 4B, Portion Printed During Second

Printing) and is removable from the edge of the print area (Portion Cut Due To

Lower End Margin, fig. 4A), and wherein the extension area extends an entire

dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e., the window driver determines

whether the image to be printed exceeds the lower end margin of the set paper

from predetermined graphic device interface (GDI) information; Page 1,

paragraph [0011], fig. 4B, Portion Printed During Second Printing).

    In view of the above, having the combination system of Eisenberg and

Nguyen and then given the well-established teaching of Kim, it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was

made to modify the system of Eisenberg and Nguyen as taught by Kim to

include: wherein the graphics application is adapted to print the image graphics

data to an edge of the print area, wherein the extension area extends from and is

removable from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area

extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area, since Kim stated on

page 1, paragraph [0003] that such a modification would ensure providing the

capability of printing an image larger than a conventional print area on a piece of

paper by extending the print area during the printing of the image.

    Regarding claim 2, Eisenberg '694 does not disclose the system, wherein

the extension area of the media object comprises a removable tab.

    However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art

as evidenced by Nguyen '848. In particular, Nguyen '848 teaches the system,

wherein the extension area of the media object comprises a removable tab (i.e.,

a user can either insert tab texts, edit tab texts, or delete tab texts respectively;

Page 2, paragraph [0021], fig. 3, Delete Tab Text 36).

In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg '694 and then given

the well-established teaching of Nguyen '848, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Eisenberg '694 as taught by Nguyen '848 to include: the system,

wherein the extension area of the media object comprises a removable tab, since

Nguyen '848 stated on page 1, paragraph [0002] that such a modification would

facilitate searching by a user for the section of interest in the compilation.

Regarding claim 3, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the

extension area (i.e., the tab media represent an extension of the flag media; Col.

2, line 59) of the media object comprises a perforated tab (the tab media

conforms substantially to conventional perforated tab sheets, col. 3, lines 3-5).

Regarding claim 4, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the

image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or

identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) comprises meta-data extracted from a header

associated with the image graphics data (i.e., window 70 may include a window

header 74 that provides information identifying the application program and/or a

file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a

print sheet; Col. 11, lines 16-20, fig. 12).

Regarding claim 5, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the
image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or
identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) comprises user-provided data received from a
user via an input device (Input devices 16 include input media for entry of user
input, col. 6, lines 54-55, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 6, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the
graphics application is disposed in at least one of the group consisting of a
scanner, a copier, a printer, and a computer (a software application program
executed in a general purpose computing system, col. 2, lines 50-51, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 7, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the
graphics application (application program code, col. 6, line 65) is adapted to
extract the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order,
sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) from image meta-data (i.e., the
graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored
indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 8, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the
graphics application is adapted to parse (i.e., the flag or tab media are useful in
marking and indexing applications; Col. 3, lines 3-5) at least one field of image
meta-data to identify the image notation data (i.e., the incorporation of particular
text and/or graphic objects on the flag or tab media can enhance the desired

communicative and organizational effects of the flag or tab media, conveying
information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 7-10).

Regarding claim 9, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the
graphics application (application program code, col. 6, line 65) is adapted to
display to a user for selection as the image notation data (i.e., conveying
information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) at
least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the
form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed
article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 10, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, wherein the
graphics application (application program code, col. 6, line 65) is adapted to
receive from a user a selection of at least one field of parsed image meta-data
(i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other
colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7,
lines 25-40) as the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of
order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 11, claim 11 is the method claim of device claim 1.
Therefore, method claim 11 is rejected for the reason given in device claim 1.

Regarding claim 12, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, wherein identifying image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) comprises extracting the image notation data from a header associated with the image graphics data (i.e., a window header 74 that provides information identifying the application program and/or a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a print sheet; Col. 11, lines 16-20, fig. 12).

Regarding claim 13, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, wherein identifying image notation data (information identifying the application program, col. 11, line 17) comprises receiving user-provided image notation data (a user input area 78 is defined for entry of text and/or graphic objects by the end user, col. 11, lines 25-27).

Regarding claim 14, claim 14 is the method claim of device claim 2. Therefore, method claim 14 is rejected for the reason given in device claim 2.

Regarding claim 15, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, wherein printing the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) comprises printing the image notation data (The arrangement of the flag or tab media on the print sheet necessitates design and printing of the objects in particular areas, col. 3, lines 11-13) to a perforated tab of the media object (i.e., tabs 22 may be integrally

formed with print sheet 34 and defined by perforations for detachment and

insertion into tab holders or sleeves associated with a file folder. Print sheet 34 is

fed through printer 20 to print text and/or graphic objects on tabs 22, col. 3, lines

3-5).

Regarding claim 17, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, wherein

identifying image notation data (identifying the application program, col. 11, line

17) comprises parsing at least one field of image meta-data (i.e., the graphic

objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia

applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 18, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, further

comprising presenting to a user for selection (i.e., the user carries out the browse

function to select a particular file representative of an object to be inserted into

area 78; Col. 11, lines 48-49, fig. 12) as the image notation data (i.e., conveying

information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) at

least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the

form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed

article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 19, Eisenberg '694 discloses the method, further

comprising receiving a selection from a user (i.e., the user carries out the browse

function to select a particular file representative of an object to be inserted into

area 78; Col. 11, lines 48-49, fig. 12) of at least one field of parsed image meta-

data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or

other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; see

col. 7, lines 25-40) as the image notation data (i.e., conveying information

indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 20, Eisenberg '694 discloses a computer-readable

medium having stored thereon an instruction set to be executed (a computer

readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7), the

instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49), when executed by a

processor (Processor 12, fig. 1), causes the processor to:

identify <u>image graphics</u> data (identifying the application program and/or a

file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a

print sheet, col. 11, lines 18-20, fig. 12);

identify image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order,

sequence, or identification; see col. 3, lines 2-5) associated with the image

graphics data (a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of

articles carried by a print sheet, col. 11, lines 18-20);

Eisenberg '694 does not explicitly show printing the image notation data to

an extension area of the media object.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Nguyen '848. In particular, Nguyen '848 teaches printing the

image notation data (Tab Text 14, fig. 2) to an extension area (11, fig. 2) of the

media object (i.e., after processing the document 10 and the object file 21, the

processor 24 produces an output 16; Page 2, paragraph [0020], fig. 2, Image 16).

In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg '694 and then given

the well-established teaching of Nguyen '848, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Eisenberg '694 as taught by Nguyen '848 to include: printing the image

notation data to an extension area of the media object, since Nguyen '848 stated

on page 1, paragraph [0002] that such a modification would ensure a need exists

within the art to improve and automate the insertion of tabbed pages within a

document and to provide for tab content to be located on the tabs of the tabbed

pages within the document in a neat, consistent and orderly manner.

The combination of Eisenberg '694 and Nguyen '848 does not explicitly

show print the <u>image graphics</u> data to <u>an edge</u> of a print area of a media

object;

<u>wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge</u>

<u>of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of</u>

<u>the edge of the print area</u>.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Kim '000. In particular, Kim '000 teaches print the <u>image</u>

<u>graphics</u> data (i.e., graphic device interface (GDI) information from an

application; Page 2, paragraph [0019]) to <u>an edge</u> of a print area of a media

object (i.e., a first print step of the window driver, an image to be printed on a

piece of paper, the image being bounded by the lower end margin of the piece of

paper as provided to the printer according to the print command; Page 1,

paragraph [0010], fig. 4A, Paper 40);

   wherein the extension area extends from (i.e., a second print step of the

window driver, an image to be printed on a portion of the piece of paper below

the lower end margin as provided to the printer; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig.

4B, Portion Printed During Second Printing) and is removable from the edge of

the print area (Portion Cut Due To Lower End Margin, fig. 4A), and wherein the

extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e., the

window driver determines whether the image to be printed exceeds the lower end

margin of the set paper from predetermined graphic device interface (GDI)

information; Page 1, paragraph [0011], fig. 4B, Portion Printed During Second

Printing).

   In view of the above, having the combination system of Eisenberg and

Nguyen and then given the well-established teaching of Kim, it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was

made to modify the system of Eisenberg and Nguyen as taught by Kim to

include: print the image graphics data to an edge of a print area of a media

object; and wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the

edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire

dimension of the edge of the print area, since Kim stated on page 1, paragraph

[0003] that such a modification would ensure providing the capability of printing

an image larger than a conventional print area on a piece of paper by extending

the print area during the printing of the image.

Regarding claim 21, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable
medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4,
line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49),
when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to extract the
image notation data from a header associated with the image graphics data (i.e.,
a window header 74 that provides information identifying the application program
and/or a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles
carried by a print sheet; Col. 11, lines 16-20, fig. 12).

Regarding claim 22, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable
medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4,
line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49),
when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to identify
user-provided image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order,
sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 23, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable
medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4,
line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49),
when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to parse (i.e.,
the flag or tab media are useful in marking and indexing applications; Col. 3, lines
3-5) at least one field of image meta-data to identify the notation data (i.e., the
incorporation of particular text and/or graphic objects on the flag or tab media can

enhance the desired communicative and organizational effects of the flag or tab

media, conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col.

3, lines 7-10).

Regarding claim 24, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable

medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4,

line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49),

when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to display to a

user for selection as the notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of

order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5) at least one field of parsed

image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands,

borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible

distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 25, Eisenberg '694 discloses the computer-readable

medium (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4,

line 7), wherein the instruction set (application program code, col. 6, line 49),

when executed by the processor (12, fig. 1), causes the processor to receive

from a user a selection (i.e., the user carries out the browse function to select a

particular file representative of an object to be inserted into area 78; Col. 11, lines

48-49, fig. 12) of at least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic

objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia

applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40) as the

notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or

identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

        Regarding claim 26, Eisenberg '694 discloses an image printing system (a

computing system configured for design of text and/or graphic imagery on flag or

tab media, fig. 1), comprising:

        means (a computer readable medium, col. 4, line 7) for receiving image

graphics data (the design of text and/or graphic imagery on printed articles such

as flag or tab media, col. 2, lines 44-46);

        means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program,

col. 4, line 7) for identifying (i.e., identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5), via a graphics

application (software application program, col. 2, line 50), image notation data

(i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; see

col. 3, lines 2-5) associated with the image graphics data (a file associated with

the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a print sheet, col. 11,

lines 18-20);

        Eisenberg '694 does not explicitly show means for printing the image

notation data to an extension area of the media object.

        However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Nguyen '848. In particular, Nguyen '848 teaches means

(Program Modules, page 2, paragraph [0019]) for printing the image notation

data (Tab Text 14, fig. 2) to an extension area (11, fig. 2) of the media object

(i.e., after processing the document 10 and the object file 21, the processor 24
produces an output 16; Page 2, paragraph [0020], fig. 2, Image 16).

In view of the above, having the system of Eisenberg '694 and then given
the well-established teaching of Nguyen '848, it would have been obvious to one
having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the
system of Eisenberg '694 as taught by Nguyen '848 to include: means for printing
the image notation data to an extension area of the media object, since Nguyen
'848 stated on page 1, paragraph [0002] that such a modification would ensure a
need exists within the art to improve and automate the insertion of tabbed pages
within a document and to provide for tab content to be located on the tabs of the
tabbed pages within the document in a neat, consistent and orderly manner.

The combination of Eisenberg '694 and Nguyen '848 does not explicitly
show means for printing the image graphics data to <u>an edge</u> of a print area of a
media object;

wherein the extension area extends from and is removable from the edge
of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire dimension of
the edge of the print area.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the
art as evidenced by Kim '000. In particular, Kim '000 teaches means (Window
Driver 21, fig. 2) for printing the image graphics data (i.e., graphic device
interface (GDI) information from an application; Page 2, paragraph [0019]) to <u>an
edge</u> of a print area of a media object (i.e., a first print step of the window driver,
an image to be printed on a piece of paper, the image being bounded by the

lower end margin of the piece of paper as provided to the printer according to the

print command; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig. 4A, Paper 40);

wherein the extension area extends from (i.e., a second print step of the

window driver, an image to be printed on a portion of the piece of paper below

the lower end margin as provided to the printer; Page 1, paragraph [0010], fig.

4B, Portion Printed During Second Printing) and is removable from the edge of

the print area (Portion Cut Due To Lower End Margin, fig. 4A), and wherein the

extension area extends an entire dimension of the edge of the print area (i.e., the

window driver determines whether the image to be printed exceeds the lower end

margin of the set paper from predetermined graphic device interface (GDI)

information; Page 1, paragraph [0011], fig. 4B, Portion Printed During Second

Printing).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Eisenberg and

Nguyen and then given the well-established teaching of Kim, it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was

made to modify the system of Eisenberg and Nguyen as taught by Kim to

include: means for printing the image graphics data to an edge of a print area of

a media object; and wherein the extension area extends from and is removable

from the edge of the print area, and wherein the extension area extends an entire

dimension of the edge of the print area, since Kim stated on page 1, paragraph

[0003] that such a modification would ensure providing the capability of printing

an image larger than a conventional print area on a piece of paper by extending

the print area during the printing of the image.

Regarding claim 27, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, further comprising means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7) for extracting the image notation data from a header associated with the image graphics data (i.e., a window header 74 that provides information identifying the application program and/or a file associated with the article in design area 72 or a set of articles carried by a print sheet; see col. 11, lines 16-20, fig. 12).

Regarding claim 28, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, further comprising means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7) for receiving user-provided image notation data from a user (a software application that enables the end user to specify text and/or graphic objects to be printed on the article, col. 3, lines 23-25).

Regarding claim 29, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, further comprising means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program, col. 4, line 7) for presenting to a user for selection as the image notation data (i.e., conveying information indicative of order, sequence, or identification; see col. 3, lines 2-5) at least one field of parsed image meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders, or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness; Col. 7, lines 25-40).

Regarding claim 30, Eisenberg '694 discloses the system, further

comprising means (a computer readable medium encoded with a computer

program, col. 4, line 7) for receiving a selection from a user (i.e., the user carries

out the browse function to select a particular file representative of an object to be

inserted into area 78; Col. 11, lines 48-49) of at least one field of parsed image

meta-data (i.e., the graphic objects may take the form of colored bands, borders,

or other colored indicia applied to the printed article for visible distinctiveness;

Col. 7, lines 25-40) as the image notation data (i.e., conveying information

indicative of order, sequence, or identification; Col. 3, lines 2-5).

6.   Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Eisenberg et al. (US 6,452,694) in view of Nguyen et al. (US 2004/0019848), in

view of Kim (US 2001/0053000), and further in view of Kinjo (US 2003/0067631).

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Eisenberg '694 and Nguyen '848

and Kim '000 does not explicitly show the method, wherein receiving image

graphics data comprises receiving image graphics data via a memory card

interface.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Kinjo '631. In particular, Kinjo '631 teaches the method,

wherein receiving image graphics data comprises receiving image graphics data

via a memory card interface (i.e., an IC memory card and a floppy disc, may be

used for recording the graphic data and the edit command data; Page 12,

paragraph [0152]).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Eisenberg,

Nguyen and Kim, and then given the well-established teaching of Kinjo, it would

have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to modify the combination system of Eisenberg, Nguyen and

Kim as taught by Kinjo to include: the method, wherein receiving image graphics

data comprises receiving image graphics data via a memory card interface, since

Kinjo stated on page 1, paragraph [0011] that such a modification would ensure a

printing method which allows the user to add any image, including characters,

drawings, and a still video image, to an image of a photo picture frame at an

appropriate position in an appropriate style.

Conclusion

7.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Kujirai (US 2004/0083917) discloses Tab paper 2-sided print method, tab

paper 2-sided print program, computer readable storage medium storing

program, and print control apparatus.

Otsuki (US 2004/0212658) discloses printing up to edge of printing paper

without platen soiling.

McCarthy et al. (US 2004/0071922) discloses versatile printable sheet for

forming jewel case inserts and booklets.

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALLEN H. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)270-1229. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9:00 AM-6:00 PM.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571)-272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

        Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Allen H Nguyen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

        /King Y. Poon/

        Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625